

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER - BUT ONLY JUST! We eventually reached the Pyrenees to start to collect what we hoped would be enough material for a winter seed-list on 2nd October - at least four weeks too late we now know from experience. We had, however, very little choice in the matter. The work of clearing up the nursery seemed to go on and on until at last we pretended that we had in fact left and shut ourselves up to complete the seed orders many of you (too many, we may add for the amounts of time and of seed we had available) had so kindly sent in response to our first preliminary list of fresh seed and to make our final preparations. Clearing up two acres of nursery stock after twenty years on the site, organising the plants we are retaining in a variety of new homes and arranging our personal possessions to fit in with a more mobile life-style, are not experiences we wish to repeat again! The gods of the mountains were reasonably kind to us in the week we spent in the Pyrenees, though they did wink at us on occasion, with gleams in their eyes as they sent lightning flashing all around us, as we crawled about on all fours collecting *Gentiana pyrenaica* seed amid the drifting cloud. The weather was sufficiently unpredictable to discourage us from climbing too high on several occasions. We abandoned our plans to dash down to the Sierra Nevada, as we were simply too late, and pushed east to the Maritime Alps, where the weather was good for a day or so though there no seed at all to be had on several species we had hoped for. It was on 14th October that the gods decided that they had given us enough. As we ground up and up to the Col de la Bonette, at 2802 m. the highest road-pass in the Alps, the cloud came down and sleet drove towards us. We turned back in the hope of being able to collect there the next day. All night lightning flashed and thunder rolled and in the morning the mountains were white with snow. La Bonette was closed. It still is and will be until June at least. Surely this could not happen everywhere. We pressed on to Italy and wound our way up to the Croce Domini, at 1892 m., surely still possible. At 1500 m. the road started to ice badly and snow was lying. It was all over. We fled eastwards: we climbed into the mountains of Montenegro in a blizzard; there was snow on Olympus in Greece; even on Parnassus it snowed the day before we got there on 28th October and we looked for *Colchicum boissieri* underneath a layer of snow! You might think this would at least be an end to it but when we came back through Yugoslavia in December, more snow than they had seen for twenty years (since the 1962-63 winter which was also memorable in Britain, in fact) arrived on the same day as we did. We were stranded for three days (comfortably I might add) with our van under 1 metre of snow and over 200 lorries and trucks queuing up on the Greek border while they cleared the road - "There is not usually as much snow as this in Macedonia", they assured us. We have done what we can but it is no more than anyone taking a couple of weeks holiday from Britain could accomplish. We had secretly planned a sort of tour de force of European Primulas and were doing quite well until La Bonette! We were convinced that we should be able to collect a good number of high alpine and were apprehensive that the list might contain very little of interest to the less specialised gardener. In fact the reverse is true. What an unpredictable life this is.

PREDICTING THE UNPREDICTABLE. We now hesitate to outline our plans for 1984, which is really the start of all our activities, but at least we can tell you what we intend to do so that we can fill a paragraph in our next seed-list with another catalogue of tragedies and mishaps accounting for the fact that we may not be able 'for reasons beyond our control' to carry out our plans. Belatedly as usual (though we are improving, we are only about two weeks later than intended) we are sending out this seed-list to everyone on our mailing-list. Customers in Britain are also receiving a plant-list and list of bulbs we shall have available in summer (sorry we cannot arrange to ship these abroad - it is all English-grown stock we have been building up for some years and is in England at present). When we have completed despatch of orders, of which we hope there will be sufficient to keep us busy until late March, we shall leave for Turkey, turning aside briefly to make a two week trip round localities in Greece. This will be based on our travels last October and November, revisiting places where we hope to collect seed from the autumn-flowering Crocus and *Colchicum* we have seen and looking for the best sites for *Fritillaria*, which we hope to collect seed from later, on our way back from Turkey. In Turkey, our plans are fairly fluid, though the eight or more weeks we shall spend there will be devoted to the SW part of the country and the Taurus Mts. We shall return to Britain in July, issue our next seed-list, despatch the bulb-orders and go off again as soon as we can - this time to do what we failed to complete last year! Our concept is to cover the costs of our travelling abroad through the sale of seeds and to cover our expenses in Britain by the sale of the plant material we still have here. We shall let you know in our next list how this is working out!

THE FOLLOWING LIST, as predicted accurately in our last (and first) seed-list, sets the model for future-lists. Setting up the system we shall be working to with collected seeds and explain in the next paragraph has taken a great deal of work. About one month's work in fact. This will not be necessary in future. For once, we have a reasonably well organised system arranged and this applies not only to data for our own use but also to the seeds we have ready for you. All seed offered is now packeted and ready for despatch, so that we anticipate very little delay in sending your orders. About half the items on this list are seeds from cultivated plants - hardly surprising when we were involved with these for nine months of last year. This proportion will decrease in future lists, though we still hope to be including some of this type of material in future.

NAMES AND NUMBERS. All the wild collections of seeds have a number, which appears before the name on the left side of the page. This is not just a reference number which helps us to handle seed but a permanent number exclusive to the particular population concerned. In other words, from this number we shall always be able to identify any plant we have collected and find out where it grew whether we collect it this year or in five years time. These permanent numbers run from 100.000 to 999.999 but they also run in alphabetical order, so that all the plants of one genus are in this order and all collections of any one species will run in numerical order. This system includes material we may collect in Europe, North Africa and Turkey but sufficient latitude has been allowed to include material from some adjacent areas should we ever go there. This material will always appear in Section II of our lists. It constitutes the great mass of plant material with which we are likely to be involved.

The numbers with five digits, up to 99999, have been reserved for use as more conventional field-numbers. They are of course, equally permanent and useful for reference but will be used in the order of collection for herbarium material of no horticultural value or for collections from outside the geographical area covered by Section II. When any such seeds are collected, they will appear in Section I in numerical order but not in alphabetical order. There will be no such collections in 1984. Several thousand of these numbers have, of course, been used up already on collections made over the last twenty years but there are more than enough left to last us out during the most optimistic projection of our life expectancy. The advantage of the system is not only that it will allow us to list species with which we are concerned regularly in alphabetical order but also that it will avoid placing a disjunct series of field-numbers on the same population, should we collect in the same place in successive years. We shall have no need to explain that such and such a number is a recollection of such and such another number and you will be able to see immediately if you have already raised seed from that particular population from an earlier collecting. All this will only work if we have a reasonably stable system of names, which we can arrange in this alphabetical order. With the completion of the Flora Europaea and the forthcoming final volume of the 'Flora of Turkey' we are approaching this. Of course, this is far from perfect and the two floras do not always agree but there is certainly sufficient stability at present to allow us to institute this system. Our names will be very unlikely to change now that we have allotted numbers to them ; we believe we have chosen wisely where there has been a choice open to us and that the name we have settled on will be the most likely to achieve general acceptance in the long term. Mistakes in our identification of material are quite another matter and we hope that they will be few, though we are far from perfect as well ; we hope that we shall know about them before you do and will doubtless devote a (small) section of future communications to such confessions.

QUANTITIES OF SEED are clearly indicated in brackets before the price. They are mostly a fair indication of what to expect from us in future. In a few cases we should have liked to include a little more seed in each packet, say 25 or so *Lilium* seeds or double the amount of *Saxifraga longifolia*, but there was not so much seed as we should have liked left for us of many species last October. All the *Primulas* and *Saxifragas* had long dehisced so a great quantity of capsules with very few, if any, seeds in each one had to be collected. Even with species of some *Saxifraga* and *Gesneriaceae* we were unable to collect enough remaining seed to list ; with genera like *Viola* and some of the *Ranunculaceae*, all the seed had gone ; many turf plants like *Gentiana* and *Soldanella* had already been 'collected' by grazing animals. These will always be problems but they were greater last year because we were at the tail-end of the season, starting when we should have been (and will be in future) finishing. These considerations apart, we have allowed enough seed in each packet for sowing in a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch/9 cm. diameter pot. You may think that between 100 and 300 seeds of species with very fine seeds is a large number but it will not seem so when you come to sow it. 'Infant mortality' with such seeds is high (you will never know as they will have died before you can see them) and they are often best 'pricked out' in little clumps. Such quantities should be sufficient for you to raise a dozen or so plants ; they are certainly insufficient to split among twenty of your friends at 10 seeds each. I have the current catalogue of an English seed firm on our desk. It offers 8 seeds of *Haberlea rhodopensis* for .95. I have difficulty imagining what 8 seeds of *Haberlea* look like but can assure you that when we list this, we shall have about 200 per packet. We shall not be charging £23 a packet for it (who thinks our seed is expensive!). Under these circumstances, any complaints that we have only supplied 298 seeds when we have said 300 will be most unsympathetically dealt with (anyone stupid enough to count such seed will probably find nearer 500 in a packet).

ORDERING could not be simpler. Prices are quoted in US \$, French Francs, DM and £ sterling ; we shall accept your personal cheque in any of these currencies. We shall accept bank-notes in any currency at the current exchange rate against any of the four currencies quoted (but please send registered mail). If neither method suits you, a bank draft or International Money Order (in sterling for the moment) can be sent to us at Sherborne. If you can give some substitutes or, if remitting by sterling cheque, use an open cheque (with limit of the total value of your order), this could be helpful if we run short of any seeds (we shall not substitute unless you ask). No charge for airmail on the seeds or on the seed lists (overseas lists have been sent out about a week before British ones - don't say we are not good to you!). Simply order as soon as you can and PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME & ADDRESS CLEARLY!

FINALLY, THANKS to all who ordered from our last list - sorry there was not enough seed of some of the more popular items to go around - you provided sufficient finance to cover our costs collecting last year. Thanks to all who have written such pleasant letters telling us about themselves and to those who have already written to tell us that seed from our last list has germinated. Thanks to our friends Bert Hopwood, Melvin Jope, Mike Tucker, etc. (that's you Betty) for providing us with some interesting additional items. A very special thanks to Vagelis and Soula Mouratis, Dr. Hans and Helga Simon and Lady Morshead for providing us with facilities to clean and distribute this material to you - we hope you will find some things to have made all our efforts worthwhile.

SECTION IV : SEED FROM CULTIVATED PLANTS COLLECTED 1983 but unlikely to germinate before the September, 1984, to March, 1985 period. Normally this section will include the residue of seed from the previous list, almost certainly still viable but not so fresh as that in the current list, which on this occasion can be reasonably expected to germinate in Spring (in the Northern Hemisphere), 1984. The following seeds are mostly summer dormant species of which we still have some seed left. What their reaction might be to immediate sowing in the Southern Hemisphere, I do not know but soaking for at least 24 hours in hot water before sowing is worth trying anywhere, especially with *Cyclamen* and *Hellebores*. Price code letters are in brackets.

*ALLIUM TRIQUETRUM* (A) ; *A. UNIFOLIUM* (A) ; *CROCUS TOURNEFORTII* (C) ; *CYCLAMEN BALEARICUM* (C) ; *C. CILICIMUM* (B) ; *C. CILICIMUM INTAMINATUM* (B) ; *C. COUM* - MIXED FORMS (B) ; *C. HEDERIFOLIUM* (A) ; *C. HEDERIFOLIUM ALBUM* (B) ; *C. CYPRIUM* (C) ; *C. GRAECUM* (C) ; *C. LIBANOTICUM* (C) ; *C. PERSICUM* (C) ; *FRITILLARIA ACMOPETALA* (B) ; *F. LILIACEA* (C) ; *F. INVOLUCRATA* (C) ; *F. MESSANENSIS GRACILIS* (C) ; *F. PALLIDIFLORA* (C) ; *F. MELEAGRIS* (A) ; *F. PONTICA* (B) ; *F. PYRENAICA* (B) ; *HABRANTHUS ANDERSONII* (A) ; *HELLEBORUS CORSICUS* (B) ; *H. FOETIDUS* (B) ; *H. ORIENTALIS HYBRIDS* ; FROM 'COSMOS' (C) ; 'LEO' (C) ; 'MERCURY' (C) ; 'PINK STRAIN' (C) ; 'PURPLE STRAIN' (C) ; *LEUCOJUM NICAENENSE* (B) ; *NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS NEVAEENSIS* (C) ; *N. RUPICOLA* (C) ; *ORNITHOGALUM REVERCHONII* (B) ; *TULIPA SPRENGERI* (B). *ZEPHYRANTHES* : these should germinate reasonably quickly ; *Z. ROSEA* (B) ; *Z. MACROSIPHON* (C) ; *Z. VERECUNDA* (C)

*VERATRUM NIGRUM*. Omitted from main list to include *C. hystrix*! For description see *V. viride* but black-maroon (20+) B

SECTION I : No seed collected, 1983.

SECTION II : SEED COLLECTED IN EUROPE, OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, 1983, BY JIM &amp; JENNY ARCHIBALD. All seeds in this section have been gathered from plants growing naturally, except for those marked \* which denotes seed from plants of wild origin.

- 112.100 ACONITUM ANTHORA. France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Steep, dryish, stony slopes among grass. (An attractive plant to 50 cm. with finely cut leaves and dense, creamy heads) 16.10.83 (50+ seeds) B
- 112.300 ACONITUM COMPACTUM France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Cirque de Troumouse. 2000 m. Streamside and wet rocks. 4.10.83 (Dwarfish member of the *A. napellus* group to 60 cm., forming clumps. Violet-blue flowers.) (50+ seeds) B
- 112.900 ACONITUM NAPELLUS France, Alpes-Maritimes, above Le Boreon, 1800 m. Streamside in mixed woodland. 13.10.83 (The tall Monkshood of Alpine woods. Branching spikes of violet-blue, hooded flowers) (50+ seeds) B
- 155.600 ANDROSACE CARNEA subsp. LAGGERI Andorra, above Port d'Envalira. 2600 m. Exposed places in stony, acid soil and among short turf. 6.10.83 (one of the most beautiful of Pyrenean endemics. Pink flowers.) (15+ seeds) D
- 157.000 ANDROSACE VANDELLII (= *A. imbricata*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Mont Ponset, E. of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Siliceous rock crevices. 12.10.83 (15+ seeds) D
- 178.000 ARBUTUS ANDRACHNE Greece, Pieria, foothills of Oros Olimbos above Litchoro. 700 m. Macchie on E-facing, limestone slopes. 1.12.83 (The Grecian Strawberry-Tree. A very beautiful shrub with peeling bark) (25+ seeds) C
- 221.000 ASTRANTIA MINOR France, Alpes-Maritimes, E. of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Shady ledges and pockets on siliceous rocks. (A delightful little plant to 20 cm. with lacy, parchment heads.) (25+ seeds) D
- 245.000 BUPLEURUM ANGULOSUM France, Pyrenees-Atlantiques, above Col d'Aubisque. 1800 m. Limestone rocks. (25+ seeds) C
- 245.001 BUPLEURUM ANGULOSUM France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Among limestone rocks, usually shaded. 3.10.83 (Good to have some wild material of this lovely plant, like a jade-green *Astrantia*. 30 cm) (25+ seeds) C
- 265.800 CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR Jugoslavia, Hrvatska, S. of Senj. 100 m. Crevices on limestone, usually shaded. 19.10.83 (A very tall race to about 1 m. Stiff stems packed with pale-blue cups. Spectacular.) (200+ seeds) C
- 265.801 CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR Greece, Lakonia, foothills of Oros Taigetos, W of Sparti. 500 m. N-facing, limestone cliffs. 7.11.83 (The type-race, not more than 30 cm. Lilac-blue cups with purple centres.) (200+ seeds) C
- 274.100 CARLINA ACANTHIFOLIA subsp. CYNARA France, Pyrenees-Orientales, Gorges du Segre, SW of Llo. 1500 m. Stony clay among grasses. 8.10.83 (Huge, stemless, yellow thistles on flat rosettes.) (10+ seeds) C
- 292.000 CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM (subsp. *siliquastrum*) Greece, Messinia, W slopes of Oros Taigetos around Artemissia. Limestone. 1000 m. (The Judas-Tree. Rosy purple flowers before the leaves in spring. 2-3 m.) (20+ seeds) A
- 309.500 CLEMATIS FLAMMULA Jugoslavia, Hrvatska, S. of Senj, 100 m. Open slopes and gulleys among limestone boulders. (Clusters of scented, white flowers. Will climb to 3 m. or more in cultivation) (30+ seeds) B
- 334.000 COTINUS COCCYGRIA France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Cayros. 550 m. Limestone. 15.10.83 (Hillsides aflame in orange and scarlet with the autumn colour of this shrub greeted us from France to Greece) (25+ seeds) A
- 391.600 DELPHINIUM MONTANUM France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Among rocks in gully by stream. 3.10.83 (Downy-leaved, Pyrenean endemic with pale-blue flowers. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds) B
- 401.500 DIANTHUS PAVONIUS (= *D. neglectus*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, E. of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Dryish, stony areas and among short turf in sun. 12.10.83 (One of the finest dwarf, alpine Pinks) (50+ seeds) C
- 409.000 DIGITALIS LUTEA (subsp. *lutea*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Miniere. 1400 m. Light shade in mixed woodland. Limestone. 16.10.83 (Elegant perennial Foxglove. Spikes of yellow flowers.) (100+ seeds) A
- 426.000 DRYAS OCTOPETALA. France, Pyrenees-Atlantiques, above Col d'Aubisque. 1800 m. Open, stony areas. 2.10.83 A
- 451.000 ERINUS ALPINUS. France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Col du Tourmalet. 2000 m. Limestone crevices. 5.10.83 (200+ seeds) A
- 460.000 ERYNGIUM BOURGATII (subsp. *bourgatii*) France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Dryish, stony slopes. 3.10.83 (One of the best Sea Hollies. Spiny, steely-blue stems, bracts and heads) (50+ seeds) B
- 515.000 GENTIANA ACAULIS (= *G. kochiana*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, E. of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Acid. (30+ seeds) C
- 515.400 GENTIANA ANGUSTIFOLIA France, Pyrenees-Atlantiques, above Col d'Aubisque. 1800 m. Limestone. (30+ seeds) C
- 516.700 GENTIANA BURSERI (subsp. *burseri*) France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue, 1500 m. In turf among stones near stream. 3.10.83 (Pyrenean endemic with general habit of *G. lutea* but yellow bells. 1 m.) (50+ seeds) C
- 517.400 GENTIANA CRUCIATA (subsp. *cruciata*) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1600 m. Open pastures in short grass. 16.10.83 (Clusters of narrow, pale-blue flowers tinged green. Leafy clumps. 50 cm.) (200+ seeds) A
- 518.800 GENTIANA LUTEA (subsp. *lutea*) France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SE of Cotze towards Puigmal. 1900 m. Clearings in coniferous woodland. 8.10.83 (Whorls of yellow stars. Superb basal leaves. 1.5 m.) (50+ seeds) B
- 520.400 GENTIANA PYRENAICA. Andorra, above Port d'Envalira. 2600 m. Depressions on open hillside in acid, peaty soil among short turf. 6.10.83 (Notoriously difficult and supremely beautiful Pyrenean endemic) (30+ seeds) E
- 521.400 GENTIANA VERNA (subsp. *verna*) France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Turf. (50+ seeds) C

PRICE CODE A : \$1.00 ; £0.70 ; DM3,- ; FF 8. -  
 B : \$1.50 ; £1.00 ; DM4,- ; FF12. -  
 C : \$2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM6,- ; FF18. -

PRICE CODE D : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM 8,- ; FF24. -  
 E : \$3.50 ; £2.50 ; DM10,- ; FF30. -  
 F : \$4.50 ; £3.00 ; DM12,- ; FF36. -

534.400	<u>GLAUCIUM FLAVUM</u> . Greece, Pieria, Plaka Litchorou. Among rocks by sea-shore. (Yellow Horned Poppy)(30+ seeds)	A
575.000	<u>HYPERICUM CORIS</u> . France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Cayros. 550 m. Crevices on dryish, sunny, limestone cliffs. 15.10.83 (Yellow-flowered, heath-like shrub to 20 cm., endemic to this area) (50+ seeds)	B
575.500	<u>HYPERICUM EMPETRIFOLIUM</u> . Greece, Lakonia, foothills of Oros Taigetos, NW of Githio. 800 m. Shale and limestone crevices with Erica, Lavandula, etc. 5.11.83 (The eastern cousin of H. coris and similar in its habit but taller, to 50 cm.; this normal, upright race is seldom seen in gardens.) (100+ seeds)	B
577.000	<u>HYPERICUM NUMMULARIUM</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Cool, shady, limestone fissures above stream. 3.10.83 ("A most beautiful little species", according to Farrer. Prostrate, yellow)(50+ seeds)	D
590.400	<u>IRIS LATIFOLIA</u> (= I. xiphioides) France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Steep, stony slopes with Eryngium, Asphodelus, etc. 3.10.83 (Large blue-purple flowers. Bulbous. 50 cm.) (25+ seeds)	C
630.200*	<u>LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE</u> var. <u>PULCHELLUM</u> Morocco, Moyen Atlas, S. of Ifrane. 1700 m. Wet flushes and shady ledges (dry in summer) (A.B. & S. 4365, 4380 & 4382 merged; the Moroccan race of this dainty bulb) (30+ seeds)	C
632.440	<u>LILIUM BULBIFERUM</u> var. <u>CHALXII</u> France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine. 1700 m. Among scrub at base of N-facing, siliceous cliffs. 16.10.83 (Dwarf race of this orange-yellow lily endemic to this area)(15 seeds)	E
632.600	<u>LILIUM CANDIDUM</u> Greece, Lakonia, foothills of Oros Taigetos, W. of Sparti. 500 m. Steep limestone slopes among Euphorbia, Phlomis, etc. 7.11.83 (From a thriving wild colony of this huge, white lily.) (15 seeds)	E
634.800	<u>LILIUM PYRENAICUM</u> France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SW of Eyne to Cambras d'Aze. 2000 m. Among moist-meadow vegetation. 9.10.83 (Tall, yellow, Pyrenean endemic species) (15 seeds)	E
641.000	<u>LINARIA DALMATICA</u> (= L. genistifolia subsp. dalmatica) Yugoslavia, Hrvatska, above Dubrovnik. 100 m. Among Pistacia scrub and gravelly areas. 22.10.83 (Showy, canary-yellow Snapdragon. 1 m.) (50+ seeds)	A
672.000	<u>MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Shady places among rocks. (50+ seeds)	B
754.000	<u>PARADISEA LILLIASTRUM</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Steep, stony slopes. 3.10.83 (A magnificent plant with pure-white, lily-like trumpets, very seldom seen in gardens. 50 cm.) (30+ seeds)	B
756.000	<u>PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Col du Tourmalet. 2000 m. Wet turf. 5.10.83 (300+ seeds)	A
768.600	<u>PHLOMIS SAMIA</u> Greece, Lakonia, Oros Taigetos between Tripi and Langadas. 1300 m. Steep, open slopes in Abies woodland. 9.11.83 (This is purple-flowered - not the yellow P. russeliana grown as P. samia)(15 seeds)	C
787.300	<u>PRIMULA HIRSUTA</u> All. (= P. viscosa Vill., P. rubra J.F. Gmelin) France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. Ledges and crevices on siliceous rock with Vaccinium, Rhododendron, etc. 3.10.83 (70+ seeds)	D
787.301	<u>PRIMULA HIRSUTA</u> All. France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Cirque de Troumouse. 2000 m. Ledges on siliceous rock. 4.10.83 (A neat plant with sticky rosettes and heads of lilac to purple-red flowers, usually white-centred (70+)	D
787.500	<u>PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Cirque de Troumouse. 2000 m. Ledges on siliceous rock. (70+)	D
787.501	<u>PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA</u> Andorra, above Port d'Envalira. 2600 m. Short turf in acid, peaty soil. 6.10.83 (70+)	D
787.502	<u>PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA</u> France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SE of Las Planes to Puigmal. 2000 m. Wet flush in stony acid soil, on turf hummocks. 8.10.83 (Bright lilac-pink to purple flowered species) (70+ seeds)	D
787.800	<u>PRIMULA LATIFOLIA</u> (= P. viscosa All. non Vill.) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Casterine, 1700 m. N-facing siliceous rock-crevices (Interesting colony for this area; near the large Pyrenean race) (70+ seeds)	D
787.900	<u>PRIMULA LATIFOLIA</u> (= P. viscosa All. f. cynoglossifolia Widmer) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Mont Ponset, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2500 m. Cold, NW facing, siliceous cliffs with Saxifraga pedemontana, S. florulenta, etc. (Superficially a very distinct taxon from the Pyrenean one). 12.10.83 (70+ seeds)	D
788.100	<u>PRIMULA LATIFOLIA</u> (= P. viscosa All. f. pyrenaica Pax) France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SE of Las Planes to Puigmal. 2000 m. N-facing cliffs above stream with Saxifraga, Adiantum, etc. 8.10.83 (The very local and spectacular Pyrenean race of this purple species with large leaves and enormous flower-heads) (70+ seeds)	D
788.400	<u>PRIMULA MARGINATA</u> France, Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000m. Fissures on siliceous cliffs. 12.10.83 (A very variable colony, growing with and apparently crossing with P. latifolia) (70+ seeds)	D
788.401	<u>PRIMULA MARGINATA</u> France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Miniere. 1400 m. Crevices and ledges on limestone cliffs. 16.10.83 (This is certainly a pure colony with some fine leaf-forms; lilac-blue flowers) (70+)	D
797.200	<u>PTILOTRICHUM HALIMIFOLIUM</u> France, Alpes-Maritimes, Tinee valley, WNW of Isola. 850 m. Vertical, limestone cliffs. 14.10.83 (An attractive, white-flowered, shrubby Crucifer to about 20cm., endemic to the area)(30+)	D
822.100	<u>RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500 m. (The pink Alpenrose)(300+ seeds)	B
856.800	<u>SAXIFRAGA CALLOSA</u> (subsp. callosa)(= S. lingulata) France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de la Miniere. 1400 m. Crevices on limestone cliffs and boulders. 16.10.83 (White-flowered, perennial Silver Saxifrage)(200+ seeds)	C
858.300	<u>SAXIFRAGA COCHLEARIS</u> France, Alpes-Maritimes, Vallon de Cayros. 550 m. Crumbling limestone cliffs. 15.10.83 (Local race of S. callosa endemic to this area) (200+ seeds)	C
860.400	<u>SAXIFRAGA GERANIODES</u> France, Pyrenees-Orientales, SW of Eyne below Cambras d'Aze. 2300 m. Large cushions among siliceous boulders with Rhododendron scrub. 9.10.83 (Fine, white Pyrenean endemic "Mossy")(200+ seeds)	C
861.600	<u>SAXIFRAGA LONGIFOLIA</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1700 m. W & SW facing limestone cliffs. 3.10.83 (Spectacular white, monocarpic Silver Saxifrage; best with alpine-house cultivation) (100+ seeds)	E
861.601	<u>SAXIFRAGA LONGIFOLIA</u> France, Hautes-Pyrenees, Cirque de Troumouse. 2000 m. 4.10.83 (100+ seeds)	E

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 F : \$4.50 ; £3.00 ; DM12,- ; FF36. -

SECTION II : SEED COLLECTED IN EUROPE BY JIM & JENNY ARCHIBALD, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1983 continued

- 872.600 SCILLA AUTUMNALIS Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 100 m. Gravelly areas on limestone among sparse phrygana. 3.11.83 (Small, pale-blue, autumn-flowering bulb. 15 cm.) (50+ seeds) C
- 872.601 SCILLA AUTUMNALIS Greece, Lakonia, above Itilo. 500 m. Stony uncultivated areas. (Pinkish forms) (50+ seeds) C
- 936.000 STYRAX OFFICINALIS Greece, Viotia, lower slopes of Oros Elikonas below Massi. 300 m. Open hillsides. 16.11.83 (A very beautiful shrub to about 3 m., with an extraordinary distribution - in the E Mediterranean area and then again in California but nowhere between! Virtually unknown in gardens, there is no reason why it should not be fully temperature-hardy but should have a hot, dry site to ripen the wood and ensure that the clusters of pendant, white 'snowdrops' are produced in early summer) (6 seeds - they are large!) B
- 977.100 URGINEA MARITIMA Greece, Messinia, S of Pilos. 100 m. Limestone (The white Sea Squill. Bulb. 1m.) (30+ seeds) B
- 979.000 VERATRUM ALBUM France. Alpes-Maritimes, E of Madone de Fenestre. 2000 m. Among boulders by stream. 12.10.83 (Magnificent herbaceous plant with splendid, pleated basal leaves and branching spikes of green.) (30+ seeds) B
- 982.800 VERBASCUM UNDULATUM Greece, Fokida, N of Galaxidi. Sea-level. Gravelly areas on limestone. 29.10.83 (Very beautiful leaf-rosettes of lobed foliage with wavy margins, all clothed in silver-grey hairs, shading to gold in the centre. Can be either biennial or perennial ; this seed was from plants, obviously many years old and having formed great basal clumps of rosettes. Yellow flowers. Starve in a hot, dry site) (50+ seeds) C

SECTION III : SEED FROM CULTIVATED PLANTS - including some first generation seed from plants collected by others and some wild-collected seed from others. All seed collected during 1983.

- AGAPANTHUS 'BLUE MOON' Tall, pale-blue clone, which can produce a high percentage of ice-blue seedlings. (25+ seeds) D
- 'MARJORIE' New clone of dwarf habit with wide, airy heads of open, pale-blue flowers. 60 cm. (25+ seeds) D
- 'TORBAY' Good, 'standard' dark-blue, which attracted much attention at the nursery in 1983. 1 m. (25+ seeds) C
- 'UNDERWAY' Tall, dark blue, bred and named by Norman Hadden before the days of Lewis Palmer's hybrids. (25+ seeds) C
- ALBUCA HUMILIS Hardy, dwarf S African bulb with marzipan-scented flowers like upturned snowdrops. 20 cm. (30+ seeds) B
- ALOPHIA LAHUE Like a little, intense-violet Tigridia. Originally from wild, Chilean material (B.C.& W.4407) (30+) B
- ALSTROEMERIA LIGTU HYBRIDS The lovely Peruvian Lilies with orange, flame, pink and yellow flowers. Mixed. (30+ seeds) A
- LIGTU HYBRIDS - FROM SELECTED PINKS We have always selected these in preference to other shades. (25+ seeds) C
- LIGTU HYBRIDS - FROM SELECTED WHITE A beautiful plant but very few come white with us from seed. (25+ seeds) C
- PULCHRA From material collected in Chile (B.C.& W.) this proved hardy with us. Shell-pink and maroon. (30+ seeds) C
- (We usually germinate Alstroemeria well from early spring sowing ; they germinate when the soil is warming up - too high a temperature will inhibit germination. We have flowered the A. ligtu hybrids within a few months by sowing a few seeds in a pot, leaving undisturbed and liquid-feeding but usually sow thickly and pot in summer when dormant)
- ANEMONE RIVULARIS. Branching heads of little white, blue-backed cups. A Himalayan meadow-plant for good soil. (25+) A
- ARAUJIA SERICOPERA White-flowered, evergreen climber for a hot wall. Seed from a Greek garden. (30+ seeds) B
- ATHAMANTA TURBITH (A. mathioli) A lovely Umbellifer forming mounds of foliage so finely cut as to resemble bright-green thread, topped by lacy white flower-heads, rising to 50 cm. Wilhelm Schacht enthused about it and advised planting a seedling in a large, block of tufa (if you can afford it) but it will grow in any, hot, dry, well-drained place. We grew it for many years but it seldom set much seed ; we gave our last plant to a friend who much desired it and the seed is from him, Mike Tucker - "He's a clever lad!" says Jenny. (30+ seeds) C
- BERGENIA FROM NEW GERMAN HYBRIDS These show much influence from B. purpurascens with foliage which remains in good condition even in severe winters and big, branching flower-heads to about 60 cm. All seed is from rich-red clones like 'Admiral', 'Abendglocken' and 'Purpurglocken' bred by Arends and Eskuche. (200+ seeds) B
- BRODIAEA BRIDGESII. Violet-blue flowered bulb from western N America. Well-drained soil in full sun. (50+ seeds) B
- BUPLEURUM ANGULOSUM Jade-green astrantia-like heads ; also available from wild collections (30+ seeds) C
- CALOCHORTUS ALBUS Lovely Californian bulb, the Fairy Lantern, with nodding, rounded, pure-white bells. (30+ seeds) B
- ALBUS RUBELLUS Rose-pink race. This is not one of the more difficult species from this fine genus. (30+ seeds) B
- CAMPANULA TOMMASINIANA A most delicate little species with narrow, violet bells on fine, wiry stems. A very local plant indeed. Seed from material collected in the type locality on Mala Ucka, Istra, N.W. Jugoslavia. (100+ seeds) C
- WALDSTEINIANA Another rare Jugoslavian species and like the above from material collected by Dr. Hans Simon. This time from the high limestone-screes of the Velebit Planina. Thready tufts covered with violet stars. (100+ seeds) C
- CASSIA MARILANDICA For twenty years, I wanted to grow this hardy, herbaceous member of a large genus which is mainly tropical and shrubby but could never obtain good seed - now we have some, German grown and again from Hans Simon, we are not in a position to grow it! You are, however! Erect stems, 1-2 m. high, with pinnate leaves carry big clusters of distinctive, yellow flowers in late summer and autumn. Fully temperature hardy but will need a good well-drained soil in a hot site. Hans recommends soaking the seed and sowing in April or even later. (20+ seeds) B
- CENTAUREA "PULCHRA MAJOR" A garden name for a plant which G.S. Thomas considers is possibly a form of Centaurea rhaponticum or C. cynaroides. A superb thing with enormous pink heads above lobed foliage. 60 cm. (15+ seeds) C

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- CLEMATIS ALPINA 'FRANCES RIVIS'** By far the best clone of this little climber. Good seedlings should result(50+ seeds) B
- MACROPETALA**. Himalayan cousin of *C. alpina* with multipetalled, blue flowers. Climbs to 4 m. (50+ seeds) A
- CROCOSMIA MASONORUM 'FLAMENCO'** The result of many years selection, this luminous flame-scarlet clone of the giant hardy 'montbretia' should produce some outstanding seedlings. Easily grown. Summer. 1 m. (25+ seeds) D
- DICENTRA SPECTABILIS** The beautiful Bleeding Heart with pendant rose-pink, white-tipped lockets. 1 m. (50+ seeds) B
- ERYNGIUM EBURNEUM** (*E. bromeliifolium* of gardens) Exotic rosettes of narrow, spine-edged leaves. 2 m. (30+ seeds) B
- GIGANTEUM** Blue-silver stems and flower-heads. One of the best - monocarpic but will sow itself. 30 cm(30+ seeds) B
- SERRA** S American with yucca-like rosettes of saw-edged leaves. Branching stems of green-white heads. (30+ seeds) B
- EUPHORBIA CHARACIAS** (incl. *E. wulfenii*) Magnificent shrubby Spurge with cylindrical yellow-green heads in spring on the erect stems clothed in grey-green leaves. Stock at the nursery produced both brown and black 'eyes'(50+ seeds) A
- MYRSINITES** Prostrate stems with fleshy grey foliage carry bright gold-green heads in spring. Dry site.(30+ seeds) B
- GELASINE AZUREA** Beautiful blue-flowered S. American Irid, definitely worth trying outside. Border-line. (30+ seeds) B
- GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS** Much-coveted at the nursery last year. Spikes of hooded flowers look brownish-apricot but are actually pale-yellow evenly dotted with red. Also border-line in Britain, this is summer-growing so could be lifted in winter in cold areas, like the garden hybrids, of which it is one of the wild parents. 2 m. (25+ seeds) B
- HABRANTHUS ROBUSTUS** Gorgeous, S American Amaryllid with rose-pink trumpets. Best grown frost-free. 20 cm.(20+ seeds) B
- ROBUSTUS 'RUSSELL MANNING'** Superlative selected clone. (10 seeds) E
- HIPPEASTRUM AULICUM** From a fine clone selected in the wild in Brazil by Harry Blossfeld. Frost-free. Red. (10 seeds) D
- BAGNOLDII** Little, temperature-hardy species from Chile (B.C.& W. 4999). Yellow, tinged red to all red.(15+ seeds) D
- HOMERIA BREYNIANA** (= *H. collina*) Successions of salmon-orange cups. Borderline hardiness but easy under glass. 50 cm. A
- HOSTA** : The garden-hybrid clones and indeed almost all of the so-called species of this currently fashionable genus will not come anything like 'true' from seed. We should normally not consider it worth growing any of these from seed. On the other hand, the only way to obtain new garden-worthy clones is by raising and selecting seedlings from the best of the existing ones - we have some of these - many of them not commercially available - one or two not yet registered - from England, Germany and the USA - so offer the 1983 seed to the adventurous enthusiast.
- HOSTA - FROM GOLD-EDGED CLONES** : From 'Eldorado', 'Waggon Wheels' & 'Frances Williams'. Will not come true. (30+) D
- **FROM GOLD-LEAVED CLONES** : From 'August Moon', 'Aspen Gold', 'Kasseler Gold', 'Midwest Gold', etc. (30+ seeds) E
- 'GREEN PIECRUST'** A few seedlings with the characteristic wavy-edged foliage can almost certainly occur. (30+) E
- 'HALCYON'** A very good parent - most of the small, blue-leaved clones named by Eric Smith ('Happiness', 'Harmony', 'Heron', 'Blue Danube', etc., etc.) were raised at our nursery from this, Eric's original hybrid. (30+ seeds) E
- 'WEIHENSTEPHAN'** An unknown quantity as a parent but one of the most interesting clones we have seen, raised at Weihenstephan in Germany, probably from a deliberate cross between *H. albo-marginata* and *H. plantaginea* but the record appears to have been lost. A superb little plant with exceptionally fine, white flowers. (30+ seeds) E
- IRIS SINYENISII** Attractive, dwarf Spuria with narrow, dark-blue flowers above the fine, grassy leaves. 30 cm.(20+) B
- MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS** Marvellously scented, deciduous climber, to about 4 m. Creamy white. Hot wall. (30+ seeds) B
- OPHIPOGON PLANISCAPUS 'NIGRESENS'**. About half the seedlings should come with purple-black foliage. 20 cm.(10 seeds) C
- PAROCHETUS COMMUNIS** Creeping plant with clover-leaves and flowers like little, gentian-blue sweet-peas. Coming from tropical mountains from E Africa to Indonesia, not surprisingly some clones are tender. This seed is from plants, collected high in the Kulu Valley, Nepal, by Bertie Blount, hardy with him and with us for years. (30+ seeds) B
- PRIMULA - HYBRID AURICULAS** : Same qualifications as for Hostas! These are not line-bred (like the Douglas hybrids) but all seed is from named clones from Jenny's collection, no longer with us. Anything could crop up!
- **FROM 'ALPINE SHOW' TYPES** : From 'Argus', 'Donhead', 'Winifred', 'Vulcan', 'Chorister', etc. (70+ seeds) C
- **FROM 'BORDER' TYPES** : From 'Broadwell Gold', 'Blue Velvet', 'Queen Alexandra', 'Old Red Dusty Miller' (70+) C
- **FROM X PUBESCENS HYBRIDS** : From 'Rufus', 'Gnome', 'The General', 'Faldonside', etc., all reds. (70+ seeds) C
- PULSATILLA ALPINA APTIFOLIA** (= *P. a. sulphurea*) The lovely, sought-after, soft-yellow Anemone. Slow from seed but the only sure way to establish it. Seed collected in the Pyrenees in September, 1983 (Andorra, below the Estany d'Estanyo. 2300 m.) by James Greener - it had all blown away by the time we got there in October! (40+ seeds) B
- PUNICA GRANATUM NANA** The dwarf Pomegranate with scarlet flowers. Comes true. Cultivated Greek seed. 60cm.(20+ seeds) B
- RODGERSIA PINNATA** Superlative foliage plant for rich, moist soil. Seed from 'Alba' with white flowers and 'Superba' (now considered a separate species) with raspberry-pink flowers - growing together so surely crossed.(200+ seeds) B
- SPHACELE CHAMAEDRYOIDES**. Neat, little shrub from Chile. A Labiate with pale-blue flowers. Hot, dry site. (50+ seeds) B
- THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM** Heads of fluffy, amethyst-purple flowers. Any good soil in sun. 2 m. (30+ seeds) B
- DELAVAYI** (= *T. dipterocarpum*) Airy heads of lavender flowers. Ferny, filigree foliage. Rich, moist soil. 2m.(50+) B
- VESTIA LYCIOIDES**. Evergreen shrub with drooping, tubular, pale-yellow flowers. Hardy with us if hot and dry. 1m.(50+) B
- CYNARA HYSTRIX**. Sorry we forgot to include this - you must not! A superb Artichoke we collected in the Middle Atlas, Morocco, over 20 years ago and has proved hardy and perennial, quite unprotected, for all these years in a hot, well-drained place in Dorset. Royal-blue thistle-heads surrounded by rose-tinged spines. 50 cm. (15+ seeds) E

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